THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1213.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

WHEREAS the extraordinary losses by Fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extensive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said society, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the persons insured, previous to the twenty-third day of February last, shall be made.—That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is insured as aforesaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his respective QUOTA—that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William West) at Richmond, on or before the first day of August next,

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clause:—"Whensoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made, shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."——In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Assurance, April 23d, 1804.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the

transcripts required to be obtained by the subjoined act of Congress, are already in this office, open to the the inspection of all concerned; and will remain so in whatever hands the office shall be transferred to. This occasion is embraced to remind those whose lands may have been liable to be sold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the sales in this state, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—consequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the district of Virginia.

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act intituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of lands or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold—the time when sold—the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists of such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorised to sell for non payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold, and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot, has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor: and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshal, as the case may be, when any collectors shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors, which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts, shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, and are hereby authorised and required, to execute deeds for so much of the said land and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no such deed shall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold: And provided also, That no such deed shall in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript files with the clerk of the district court: nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for which the land was sold: And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expence of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands, sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say:

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents:

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

March 3d, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barrand, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnson, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

To be disposed of, Wednesday

BY public sale, at Mrs. Buckner's Tavern, in the town of Manchester, on Monday the 30th day of this present month, at the hour of four o'clock precisely, one hundred and seventy-eight 13-160th Acres well timbered

LAND,

adjoining the Lands of Mr. David Ross, called and known by the name of the Falls Plantation. To house-builders, and others, using pine and oak timbers, this Land must certainly be an object. The terms will be made suitable to intending purchasers, and declared at the time of sale. For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Benjamin Hatcher, Manchester, or to Mr. Thomas Wilson, Richmond. JAMES STRANGE.

Petersburg, May 15th, 1804. eptdf.

To Let,

A HOUSE in the city of Richmond, on the West side of the Market Bridge, and back of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Joseph and Mr. John Miller as dry good stores. Said house is constructed for the reception of two small families, and neatly finished. For terms apply to the said John Miller; but if any person should think it necessary to see the subscriber, he resides at his plantation three miles above Gregory's Tavern, upper end of Henrico county. JOHN WALKER.

May 17th, 1804. 3t

The Court of Hustings of the City

of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within said city, viz.

All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond.

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that George Tate means to apply to the next succeeding Court for a licence to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of Court,
AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

May 22, 1804. cp3w.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into business in the city of New-York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent residence, I have thought proper to make and constitute *Henry Banks*, Esq. Attorney at Law, residing in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, settle and compromise, all matters of account, contract or dispute, if any such there may be, with any person or persons in this commonwealth; which shall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the same should be done and transacted by myself.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. ep4w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Sarah Shields, administratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, of the 20th March, published in a London paper of the 4th ult.

"Last Saturday all the gates or barriers were again shut at six o'clock in the morning, and continued so for 48 hours. During this time every person walking in the streets was arrested who had no pass, and a general domiciliary visit took place; I say a general, because the First Consul, to shew an example of submission when the country is in danger, did not except his own Palace, where even two suspicious persons were arrested. Talleyrand's brother was, (though released in 24 hours) arrested at the hotel in Rue de Bacques.—The terror is now so great, and honor and duty so entirely vanquished, that G—— and L—— were given up by their own relatives; M——r, by his wife; and poor R ——, by his sister and brother in law, whom he saved from destruction in 1793. Mad. Demas suffered in the Temple the agony of sixty hours confinement. During her stay, the old Duchess de H——and her grand daughter were brought in there. You know the former is above eighty, and the latter not fourteen years of age. They had been denounced by their own servants.

"The prison of Georges is unknown; but those of Pichegru and Moreau are changed almost every twenty-four hours. They have been by turns in the Temple in the Abbey, in La Force, at Vincennes, and in the Conciergerie. The dread of their numerous partizans has caused those tyrannical measures of precaution. Pichegru has been very ill from the wounds he received when taken, and it has even been reported that he was dead; but I heard this day that he is still in La Force; that yesterday, he was unable to rise from bed.—He has two very deep wounds in his head, and has been delirious.

"The examinations of the prisoners are continued every day separately, but they have not yet been confronted. Their interrogatories are very voluminous, and it is supposed that they will not appear before any tribunal this week. Every day some more persons are suspected or implicated.—The First Consul sent last Friday for Massena, Macdonald, and Lecourbe, and they have since left town, which has produced the report, that they have been exiled until the state trials are over.

"Last night the camp equipage of the First Consul left, for the second time in ten days, this city for the coast, but a courier has ordered them back again. Last Tuesday they were at Amiens, but received orders by the Telegraph to return.—You can judge from these contradictory movements, how impossible it is to say when the destiny of England will finally be determined. That it is, however, not distant, is the common opinion."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. GEORGE HAY:

SIR,

In compliance with the intimation given at the close of my last letter, I now resume the examination of the doctrines inculcated, in your essay on the liberty of the press. The only apology I have to offer for my long silence, is, that leisure and inclination to the undertaking have not concurred on an earlier day.

In controverting the principles of your essay, I am not entitled to the merit, which you have assumed, in delivering them. I sacrifice no interest; I encounter no difficulty; I submit to no privations. When leisure occurs, and inclination prompts, and no more agreeable amusement offers, I write: and when writing ceases to be an amusement, I cease to write.

But though amusement be my principal motive, it is not the only one. I am not wholly uninfluenced by the reflection, that the subject of controversy is important, and that it is, perhaps, within the extensive limits of possibility, that I may convince a fellow-citizen of error, and convert him to the truth.

Truth ought to be the ultimate object of every controversy.

To the successful pursuit of truth, preparation is necessary: we should disburthen ourselves of every useless appendage; we should shake off every thing that might impede or divert our course. Passion and prejudice, and a regard to consistency of opinion, must be dismissed. Even the recollection of any untoward contingencies, which may have imparted undue influence to our former deliberations, must be banished, if possible, from our minds.

Thus prepared, your attention is again solicited to the discussion of the topics, on which our opinions are at variance.

It has been the object of former communications to show, that a just idea of the freedom of the press, being the same with that of civil freedom, implies, in the first place, legal restraint; in the second place, that this restraint be extended as far as the public good requires; and lastly, that it be extended no farther: and likewise to show, that the legislature is the only constituted authority competent to determine, at least in the first instance, the kind and quantity of restraint which the public good may demand or forbid.*

The justness of the first proposition, which attributes to the press the same kind of freedom, that belongs to man in a social state, your own principles and concessions will compel you to admit.

Natural freedom, you say, consists in an exemption from legal controul.

But the freedom of the press, you likewise say, consists not in this exemption; it admits of and requires legal controul.

Therefore, the freedom of the press is different from natural freedom. Again—

There are, as you further state, only two kinds of freedom—natural and civil.

It has been proven, that the freedom of the press is not of the former kind.

It must, therefore, be of the latter kind. This you define to be natural freedom, so far restrained by law as the public good requires, but no farther.

Thus, Sir, you perceive, through the medium of a pair of syllogisms, the former of the propositions just stated, irremovably established on your own principles. That the latter, which indeed may be considered as a consequence of the former, is likewise true, will presently appear.

You admit that the press is to be regulated by law, that is, by the legislature. But if the legislature are to regulate the press, it is self-evident, that they must exercise this power either according to their discretion, or according to some fixed rule. By what rule then are they to act? No other than a constitutional rule can be obligatory. To all other civil authority the legislature is paramount. Does the constitution then prescribe any positive limits to the legislature in regulating the press? In answer to this question, you point at the 12th section of the bill of rights.

In reply to the argument founded on this section, against the principles here maintained, some remarks were perhaps offered, § near the conclusion of my last letter. But as I have since met with it stated by you in its full force, as an objection to a similar principle, and as it is believed to be the only one, that can with any plausibility be urged on the present occasion, it may not be improper to bestow on it some additional consideration.

"By this doctrine (say you in page 30) the bill of "rights, instead of securing the freedom of the press "from the encroachments of the legislature, submits it "entirely to their discretion. This is almost a contra- "diction in terms. A bill of rights is a specification of "principles and subjects, which are to be regarded as "placed beyond the reach of legislation. That con- "struction therefore of the 12th section of the bill of "rights, which surrenders the press to the controul of the "legislature, instead of protecting it from their power, "is palpably erroneous. It is in fact a construction, "which renders the sentence, which is the subject of it, "entirely useless."

These remarks from you might excite some surprize, were I not aware that they are consonant to common opinion. Let us advert to this section of the bill of rights.

"The freedom of the press is one of the great bul- "warks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by a "despotic government."

Do we see any thing here like a limitation to legislative power? The utility and importance of a free press is affirmed; but no attempt is made to ascertain its latitude, or to affix its limits. How then, in the name of the English language, can this section be construed into a rule of conduct for the legislature in regulating the press? There is not a word mentioned of the manner, the degree or the species of restraint, which may or ought to be imposed. It would be impossible for the legislature, when about to regulate the press, to derive any rule of conduct from this source, however anxiously they might desire it. And as this is the only source whence a rule is derivable, they must by necessary consequence exercise this power, if at all, according to their discretion.

It will avail you nothing to urge, in the way of objection to this conclusion, that the question relative to the limits of the freedom of the press, is to be determined by the general sense of the people, and that they are to controul the legislature through the medium of election. For this objection places the press precisely on a level with subjects of discretionary legislation, and thus, like the doctrine you oppose, renders useless, according to your idea, the foregoing section of the bill of rights.

It will scarcely be further objected to this doctrine, that by giving the legislature a *right* to regulate the press at their discretion, it renders it impossible for them to violate its freedom, and thus converts the latter part of this section into an absurdity. It is a much greater absurdity to contend, that because power is discretionary, it cannot be abused: and therefore, that because man is a free agent, he cannot do wrong. Every imposition of restraint farther than the public good requires, is a violation of civil freedom, as it relates to a printer or any other citizen.

Are you yet Sir convinced, that the legislature, being destitute of any positive rule of conduct, must act, on this as on other subjects of legislation, according to their discretion, and under their responsibility to the people?

No, say you, still; this would be very dangerous.

But, in the mean while, the press must be regulated; strictly regulated: restraints penal, and restraints preventive, must be imposed: bonds and fines, security and imprisonment, whipping and cropping, must be inflicted. It is difficult to say whether your doctrine bears with greater force against the legislature or the press. You are indeed a more unreasonable task-master than were the Egyptians. We know from experience that bricks may be made without straw. But you demand contradictions and impossibilities. You compel the legislature to regulate the press. You prohibit them from regulating it without rule. No rule exists: but still they must regulate it.

You will ultimately, Sir, be under the necessity of allowing them the privilege of the Gentiles, who, being without law, were, as St. Paul informs us, a law unto themselves.

But alas! say you, this doctrine renders the 12th section of the bill of rights entirely useless. Consider the bill of rights in its proper character, and no difficulty, no inconsistency with the doctrines now established, will appear. It is obvious from the nature of its provisions, from the language in which they are expressed, that this appendage to our constitution is not to be considered, as containing positive rules of restriction to the power of the legislature; but merely as a specification of maxims and principles, which were deemed by the authors of primary importance, and were for that reason held up, as worthy the particular attention of the whole community, including the citizens in general, and every description of their rulers.

From the premises, which are believed to be now fully established and defended from every possible objection, may be drawn an inference or two, not unworthy of remark. In the first place, it may be inferred, that the freedom of the press may at different times admit of different degrees of legal limitation. Public utility is to be the standard measure at all times: and it is obvious, that this measure will be modified and varied, according to the vicissitudes and revolutions, to which civil affairs, in common with all other human affairs, are liable: and that of course a restriction, which shall at one time be useless and injurious, and therefore an abridgment of the freedom of the press, may at another time and under a different combination of circumstances, be highly beneficial and absolutely necessary, and therefore perfectly compatible with this freedom.

In the second place, we may now perceive the unconclusiveness of most of the arguments that were advanced a few years ago against the sedition law, as a violation of the freedom of the press.¶ Hortensius in particular can experience no difficulty in justly appreciating his arguments on this subject. Nor will you, Sir, find difficulty in perceiving, that not these only, but that almost the whole of those contained in your essay on the liberty of the press, are fundamentally erroneous.

Take, for example, the turgid comparison, you institute between the libeller in manuscript and the libeller in print. The shocking anti-republican enormity of exempting the latter from the operation of the law, which is to affect the former, has entirely vanished. If the public good sanction the exemption, it is his right, it is the right of the community, that it be made. The operation of the law on him would be a violation of his freedom, both as a citizen and as a printer.

The same answer may be given to the pompous declamation, about equal law and equal right, with which you have inflated the 44th page of your essay. Had you, Sir, really forgotten, that exceptions and discriminations, in favor of particular classes of persons, founded on the principle of public utility and supported by universal approbation, do actually exist and abound in the laws of this and of every other civilized community? Reduce to practice the Utopian principle of perfect equality, and our elections and muster-grounds will exhibit an amusing spectacle: all ages, colours, sexes and classes enjoying and exercising equal rights, and under the operation of equal laws.

Apply the principle of public utility to this chaos of persons and things, and, like Ovid's quis quis deorum, it will immediately depict the mass. The old will be divided from the young, the strong from the weak, the male from the female, the white from the black, ministers of the gospel from other citizens, the proprietors of the soil from those who possess no soil.

False, visionary and absurd will be found, on examination, every political theory, which rests not on public utility as its fundamental principle. Let this principle be applied in succession to the unsubstantial speculations of your essay, and, like bubbles touched by the finger, they disappear forever. Furnished with the criterion, you will make the application yourself. It would be perhaps an useless, certainly a wearisome task to accompany you into all the ramifications of error, through which false principles have conducted you; and it is time for me to bestow some attention on the last proposition, I have undertaken to establish. Which is,

That the public good does not require the exaction of security for the good behaviour of the press, and that therefore this measure would be an abridgment of its freedom.

You affirm, that a person suspected of an intention to commit any act, denominated in law a crime, may legally be bound to his good behaviour. Whether this be law or not, is a question not necessary to be now determined. For if it be conceded to be law, it appears, from its never having been carried into effect, that the general sense of the community have stamped on it, the character of unnecessary and useless. It is therefore an abridgment of civil liberty, which, as I have proved and as you have conceded, forbids all legal restraint, unauthorised by public utility.

But it will perhaps be enquired, why preventive restraint may be more properly applied to cases which relate to breach of the peace, than to cases of other crimes? Why may I exact security for good behaviour from one, who, I have reason to believe, intends me a personal injury, and not from another, whom I may suspect of an intention to slander my reputation? The reason is obvious. Penal law affords adequate redress in the latter case, and not in the former. My character, falsely defamed, may be re-established in a court of justice, and full reparation made for the temporary wrong, it may have sustained. But the loss of life or of limb admits not of redress—it is irreparable by any pecuniary or corporal punishment, that can possibly be inflicted on the offender.

This reasoning derives additional weight from the consideration that as preventive justice is administered on every slight and suspicious evidence, the oath commonly of the party complainant, it will of course in its operation often subject persons to inconvenience and vexation, who had in truth entertained no criminal intention. Certainly the imposition of a restraint of this sort, except in cases of great injury, and such as in their nature admit not of a penal remedy, would be not only very useless, but also very inexpedient: or in other words, it would be an invasion of civil liberty.

From this view of the general tendency of your doctrine, let us proceed to examine its particular effects on the freedom of the press.

Here it is proper that we recur to our fundamental principle, that legal restraint, although generally intended to remedy evil, is in itself an evil.§§ And, as in politics, as well as in medicine, the remedy may be a greater evil than the disease, we will endeavor to weigh the evils, which the measure in question may be calculated to obviate, against those which it may tend to produce. The result is to determine our present question.

The evil intended to be remedied is the licenticusness of the press, as expressed in libellous publications. It might be a waste of time to endeavor to ascertain the precise magnitude of this evil, before we examine whether the remedy is likely to be an effectual one. A material defect is perceived at the first sight. Instead of being co-extensive with the evil, it can be applied only to that part, which extends to persons residing in the vicinity of printing offices, and constituting not more than one thousandth part of the whole community. It will not be pretended that the people in general throughout the state can derive any possible benefit from the measure. It would be foolish to suppose, that a man living one or two hundred miles from a press, would be induced to go thither for the purpose of binding it to its good behaviour, at any moment, when a suspicion may arise, that a libel was intended against his character.

But will the evil be effectually remedied as it relates to this extremely minute portion of the community? It will not. In order to evade the operation of the restraint in question, the press has only to deliver itself, in one publication, and without previous notice of all the defamatory matter, with which it may have been pregnant. It may then smile in conscious security at your ex-post facto appearance with your preventive antidote.

We now see with surprize, that your wanted remedy can be applied only to a very small part of the disease, and that even on this small part it is capable of producing little or no effect.

We are then to put a non-entity in the scale, to be weighed against the evil, which this restriction on the press may produce. That it will be productive of some evil may be safely affirmed, without further investigation. It has been shown, that all restraint is evil. And as something, however light, will outweigh nothing; as some bad and no good effects will result from binding the press to its good behaviour, our controversy is decided. The restraint in question is incompatible with public utility, and is therefore a violation of the freedom of the press: which was to be demonstrated.

But freedom may be violated in different degrees: and in order to determine the proportion of our disapprobation which is due in the present instance, we will endeavor to form an estimate of the quantity of evil, likely to be produced. In doing this, we hope to remove every doubt, which may remain, relative to the justness of the conclusion just stated.

But the farther prosecution of the subject, for the present, is interrupted by more interesting claims on my attention.

Yr's. &c.

A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.

May, 1804.

* The judiciary, being the medium through which laws are applied to particular cases, may refuse, under their responsibility to the legislature, to give effect to a law on this, as on any other subject. But the legislature determine in the first instance, and it is obvious that their determination, if persevered in, will ultimately prevail.

§ The paper in which was probably published the latter part of my last letter, was miscarried; and I have not a distinct recollection of the contents. I can readily retrace the train of reflections which led to conviction on this subject; but cannot recollect exactly the point to which I had advanced in communicating those reflections. This is my apology for any repetition which may occur of remark made in the letter alluded to.

¶ I offer no opinion respecting the constitutional power of congress to legislate on the subject. The sedition law might be an infraction of the constitution, considered as a conveyance of specific powers, without violating the amendment which relates to the press.

§§ This proposition can be denied by none, who will admit that slavery is an evil.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

ENTERED.

Sch.	Martha Ann, Hill,	New York.
	Virginia, Ellison,	City Point.
	Republican, Russell,	Baltimore.
	Nantucket, Newton,	Norfolk.
	Sally, Travers,	City Point.
	Friendship, Spooner,	Do.
	Regulator, Brown,	Philadelphia.
	Polly, Dorsey,	Do.
	Amelia Ann, Sale,	Norfolk.
Sloop	Astria, Pryer,	New-York.
	Liberty, Nichols,	Do.

CLEARED.

Sch.	Independent, Jameson,	Boston.
	Sally, Dickey,	Philadelphia.
	Welcome Return, ——,	New-York.
	Samuel, Somerly,	Newbury Port.
	Ann, Travers,	New-York.
	Sally, Travers,	Do.
	Regulator Brown,	Philadelphia.
	Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
Sloop	Little Jim, Savage,	New-York
	Juno, Sooy,	Do.
	Astria, Pryer,	Do.
	Farmer's Daughter, Edwards,	Philadelphia.

EXTRACT

From a Pamphlet just published by Mr. W. P. YOUNG, entitled, "A Word of Warning to the State of South Carolina: by a Patriot.

CHAPTER II.

The principles laid down in the first chapter, being established beyond the reach of refutation or controversy, it is now my intention to apply them. As I am addressing myself to the citizens of South-Carolina, it is my business to bring those principles home, particularly to that state: They will be found, however, to apply with equal fitness, to every state in the union. To all of which, I venture to offer the following proposition, amounting, in my opinion, to an axiom, and deducible from the preceding chapter: "In a confederation of separate states, having distinct and separate, as well as joint and common interests, each individual best serves the confederation, and best performs his duty, who best serves the interests, and protects the constitutional independence of his own particular state." There is, now depending, and will shortly be decided, a question of greater magnitude, and of more consequence to the state of South Carolina, and more deeply fraught with consequences yet out of sight, than any that has occurred since the revolution; and, therefore, laying more imperious claim to candid, cool, and deliberate investigation.—Whether South-Carolina shall continue to possess any independent rights of her own, or maintain a separate state existence, depends upon the decision of that question. Every citizen of South-Carolina, therefore, is bound to step forward, and take a determined, resolute, honourable part. A measure is proposed by the confederated legislature, which encroaches, directly, upon the interest of this state; and, indirectly lays the foundation of its future dependence. It is, therefore, the duty of all Carolinians to revolve it well in mind, and give it due and impartial consideration before they agree to it; before they give up their state, its interest, its constitutional rights, its independence, and their own, bound hand and foot into the hands of others. Nature, honour, virtue, patriotism, loudly call upon them to resist encroachment; and before they give their assent to the alteration, duly to consider how far it will effect the welfare of the state; and diminish its weight and influence in the confederation.

That the alteration now attempted to be made in the constitution of the United States, goes the full length of depriving the small states of the confederation of their alloted weight in that constitution; that it is so far a breach of compact; and that it will throw the whole political power of America into the hands of the large states, I hope to prove to demonstration: if the people of South-Carolina are not warped by prejudices of a kind the most pernicious to themselves, they will lend their ears to what I shall offer: It is to be hoped, that out of common civility, and respect to their members in congress, the men of their own choice, they will give the argument at least a fair hearing, since those gentlemen have given an opinion similar to that which I hold, and have accordingly voted there against the alteration.

Let it be remembered, that though those who have brought forward, and supported this intended change in the constitution, are active anti-federalists, those who oppose it are not all federalists. Many of the most active and zealous of the anti-federal party are averse to, and have opposed it, as a violation of the constitution; as a breach of the faith plighted to the small states; and as a deadly blow at their interests. The resolutions of the state of Delaware, shew what the sentiments of all men ought to be upon it. It is not, in fact, a party question; it is not a question between whig and tory, federalist and anti federalist; it is a question between the small states and the large ones; a question upon the decision of which it depends, whether the enormous weight of the latter shall bear down, sink, or perhaps annihilate the former? This is the true nature of the question; and it will soon cease to be a question, if the state of South-Carolina plays the wicked suicide, so far as to suffer the proposed alteration to pass in the affirmative.

On the day we became an independent people, each state in the union had its own rights, either by charter or prescription, wholly independent of the others. When their independence on England left them free to chuse their government, each might, if it pleased, have established a separate republic of its own. But they chose to unite.—And they did unite on the most perfect equality; that is to say, *equality of states*. Each state having a vote: the smallest having one, and the largest no more than one vote in the federal council or congress. In this first step, it is apparent that equality of states, being the fundamental principle of the union, inscribed on the first laid stone of the federative edifice, the respect due to that union, ought not to be forgotten; for to it we have to ascribe the revolutionary war, and the establishment of American independence.

When the war was over, and peace came back, smiling, and leading independence by the hand, the internal circumstances of the country, and the maintenance of her external relations, becoming every day more numerous and complicate, a new and more ample form of government became necessary; and from that necessity arose the federal constitution; which though built on more enlarged principles, was chiefly bottomed upon the foundation of the former: that is to say, upon *equality of states*. This however was not done without an effort to the contrary, by the large states. It required no great sagacity to foresee, that if the constitution were to be founded on individual or popular equality, the immense population of the great states would drown that of the small, and in a very short time sink them to the bottom. As was natural, therefore, the great ones warmly pushed a claim to have their weight in the union proportioned to their population; to which the small ones as peremptorily refused to accede, insisting that they possessed rights of their own, which their duty, their interest, and their honor forbid them to surrender; which no obligation bound them to part with, and which they were determined to preserve to themselves forever: and, therefore they resolved not to enter into any compact whatever, which contained in it provisions hostile to the separate interests of the small states; or principles of dissolution, to their rights so certain as that which the large states claimed. They, therefore, tenaciously adhered to the principle of *state equality*.

Under these circumstances, it was found expedient to make concessions. Justice demanded that the small states should be protected against the overbearing power of the large, and it was done as far as foresight could provide against future wrong. Justice now demands the same: But the country is under the dominion of different kind of men and measures. Besides which, the small states were then perfectly free. Now they may speak of themselves as did Gil Blas, when he was plunged into the cave, with the robbers, and the trap door was shut down upon him; "Behold the worthy kinsman of my uncle, Gil Perez, caught like a mouse in a trap."

Concessions were made, indeed, on both sides, and the result of a compromise, after long discussion, was the federal constitution. A compact which good saith, common honesty, and common sense proclaim, ought to be kept inviolate, in every thing that may have a tendency to trench upon the rights, and privileges of the contracting parties: The power which the popular principles gives to the great states, has no other check to secure the small but the STATE PRINCIPLE. The representatives being returned by the population, would soon sweep the small states out of the legislature of the union, if the senate, which is returned by the states, was not ready to controul its acts: If the present alteration of the constitution, be assented to by South Carolina, that will be the issue of it; and it cannot be denied that she will deserve the consequences, be they as ruinous as they may.

This legislative check upon the representatives, which the provident jealousy of the small states, caused to be provided by the constitution, is an entire federative feature of government; the same as was enjoyed by the small states, under the first confederacy:—But this is not the only one; the jealousy of the small states discloses itself still more fully in the article which provides for the election of president: By this it is provided, that the electors who are returned by the states, shall elect two persons, of whom one at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. The person having the greatest number of votes to be president, if such number be a majority of all the electors appointed: And if there be more than one, who have such a majority, and have an equal

number of votes, the house of representatives shall choose, *by ballot*, one of them: and if no person have a majority, the representatives shall choose a president from the five highest on the list; but in so choosing, the votes shall be taken BY STATES, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; in every case after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president: But if there shall remain two or more, who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. *(To be continued.)*

Governor Claiborne has addressed to the several commandants in Louisiana the following letter:

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

In the unsettled, declining moments of a government, or in the passage of countries from one dominion to another, it often happens that laws are evaded, and municipal regulations entirely neglected. This seems to have been too much the case, in the various charges which have taken place in Louisiana. Seeing, however, that our political relation is now permanently fixed, it behoves the civil magistrates to recal the citizens to obedience of the law, and to establish that order in society so essential to the preservation of morals, and the promotion of good government.

I have therefore deemed it proper to make you a general communication relative to your official duties, and to request your faithful attendance to the following instructions.

1. In your character as commandant you are required to cause the militia of your district to be enrolled, to assemble them with their arms, at some central and convenient place therein, at least once in two months, and to instruct them in the manual exercise. And you are authorised to take such measures to that effect, as your judgment may dictate, and as may be consistent with the former regulations of the country.

2. You will take such means as may be in your power to prevent slaves from wandering about, either by day or night without passes, or from trading among themselves, or with free people, without permission from their owners; and you are particularly enjoined to inforce with justice and in mercy the regulations of police heretofore prescribed in this province, and which are still in force on the subject of slaves as well with a view to their better treatment which will be the consequence of good behaviour, as to promote the interests of their masters.

3. You will cause the roads, bridges and levee to be mended, and kept regularly and constantly in good repair, to the end that the crops may be preserved, and the communication by land faciliated, and rendered safe and convenient; for the accomplishment of which, you will put into immediate execution, the regulations heretofore existing in relation to these objects.

4. You are to allow no person or persons on the public road or elsewhere in your district, to sell or vend by retail, wines or spirituous liquors of any kind, to travellers or any other persons, without such person or persons shall have previously obtained your licence to that effect, and the regulations heretofore made in Louisiana in relation to taverns are to be your guide.

5. Persons licensed as aforesaid, are to be prohibited from selling liquors or wines of any kind, to any slave without the consent of his owner stated in writing, or to any Indian without your permission. These restrictions you will notify to the tavern keeper, at the time you grant the licence, and should he act contrary to this injunction, his license shall, for the first offence, be forfeited.

Desirous of obtaining the most accurate knowledge of Louisiana, and of the interest of its citizens, I have to ask of you such information as you may possess on the following points.

1. The extent of your district, the quantity, and as nearly as you can state the quality and productions of the soil?

2. The number of sugar plantations and the amount of sugar, rum, taffia, and molasses made upon each plantation one year with another?

3. The number of inhabitants in your district: their color, sex and condition, and particularly the number of militia?

4. Are there any schools, either English or French, and what (in your opinion) would be the best mode in the present situation of the province for introducing and supporting these necessary and important institutions?

5. What is the quantity of vacant land in your district?

6. Are there any public buildings? What is their value, and what quantity of public lands belonging thereto?

7. Are there any bays or forks of the river in your district, which will admit of being cleared out, so as to facilitate the commerce of the country, and what (in your opinion) would be the probable expence of such undertaking, and the best method of executing it?

8. The number and conditions of your churches. Are you supplied with clergymen; and do the citizens manifest a disposition to support, respect and patronize regular ministers of the gospel?

9. The situation and condition of your prison, should there be any, and in case there is none, is one required?

I shall expect from you, answers to the above queries as soon as may be convenient; and I take this occasion to enjoin it upon you to be faithful to the trust committed to you, and to do every thing in your power to preserve good order, and to promote the welfare and happiness of your fellow-citizens. In all your official acts, keep constantly in view the principles of impartial justice; and exert in favor of the new government the affections of your neighbors. When the occasion serves, you will impress upon the inhabitants, the propriety of educating their children; of instilling early into their minds, principles of morality, and rearing them up in the habits of industry. Education calls dormant faculties to light, and points out their use:—industry is the great source of public wealth; and virtue alone promotes our happiness here, and insures it hereafter.

You may also assure the citizens of your district, that their *true* interest is very dear to the councils of their country; that their liberty, property and religion will be protected; their commerce and agriculture promoted, and the arts and sciences in Louisiana particularly cherished.

Some delay must attend the new organization of the new government; it of necessity attaches to so arduous an understanding. The carrying into effect all the wise measures contemplated by Congress for the good of Louisiana, will require time; but I am persuaded my fellow-citizens will very soon have strong proofs of the growing prosperity of their country under the fostering care of the American government, which I do not hesitate to say is the best upon earth.

Accept assurances of my great
respect and high consideration.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, 28th March, 1804.

From the last London papers.

MILITARY DISAFFECTION.

A private letter, received from a gentleman residing at Rennes, in Brittany, states the following particulars:—"The commandant of the town having been informed that two regiments of the French line stationed there, had expressed great dissatisfaction at the arrest of Gen. Moreau, he ordered them to assemble upon the Esplanade, where he exhorted them to inform him of the cause of complaint, and told them, if any man would come forward and state his grievances, they should be immediately remedied. One of the grenadiers immediately stepped from the ranks, and in loud terms informed the commandant, that their grievances arose from the conduct of the Chief Consul, who had caused their General, Moreau, to be unjustly arrested, and had instituted charges against him which were completely unfounded; that he (General Moreau) had rendered more services to the republic by his retreats than ever the Chief Consul had done by his victories. The commandant observed to him, that it was necessary for the safety of the republic, that traitors should be denounced; that whatever services Moreau might have rendered, it was evident he had associated with a set of miscreants, who were determined upon the restoration of monarchy, and the return of tyranny. He wished, however, to know if they were all of the same opinion as the grenadier who had stepped forward? Upon this being made known, the whole of the two regiments to a man stepped out and seconded their comrade, declaring they were anxious to defend their General (Moreau). The consequence of this intimation was, the regiments were ordered immediately into the interior of the country.

Admiral Truget has been appointed Chief Admiral of France, with a salary of 60,000 francs per annum.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, 1st Germinal, (March 22.)

SPECIAL MILITARY COMMISSION.

JUDGMENT.

In the name of the French people.

This day, 30th Ventose (March 21) in the 12th year of the republic, the special military commission formed of the first military division by virtue of a decree of the government, dated the 28th inst. founded upon the law of the 19th Fructidor, year 5, and consisting of seven members, viz. citizens Hulins, general of brigade, president; Guiton, colonel, commander of the first regiment of cuiraissiers; Pezancourt, colonel, commandant of the first regiment of light infantry; Ravier, colonel, commandant of the 18th regiment of infantry of the line; Barrois, colonel, commandant of the 96th regiment of infantry of the line; Rabbe, colonel, commandant of the 2d regiment of the municipal guard of Paris; D'Autancourt, captain-major of the gendarmarie, exercising the functions of captain-reporter; and Molin, captain of the 18th regiment of the line, secretary; all named by the general in chief, Murat, governor of Paris, and commander of the first military division.

To which president, members, reporter, and secretary, stand not to be accused or to each other in the degree of affinity prohibited by law.

The commission convoked by the order of the general in chief, governor of Paris, organized itself at the Chateau de Vicennes, in the apartment of the commander of the place, for the purpose of trying Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke of Enghien, born at Chantilly, the 2d August, 1772, in height 795 millimetres, hair and eye brows of a bright chesnut color, long oval countenance, well shaped, grey eyes, small mouth, acqueline nose, and chin a little pointed.

Accused, 1st, of having taken up arms against the French republic;

2d, Of having tendered his services to the English government, the enemy of the French people;

3d, Of having received and accredited near him the agents of the said government, of having procured for them the means of contriving to establish a channel of intelligence in France, and of having conspired with them against the internal and external safety of the state;

4th, Of having put himself at the head of an assemblage of French emigrants and others, in the pay of England, formed on the frontiers of France, within the counties of Fribourg and Baden;

5th, Of having procured intelligence from Strasburgh, tending to excite an insurrection in the neighboring departments for the purpose of creating a diversion favorable to England; and

6th, Of being one of the abettors and accomplices of the conspiracy contrived by the English against the life of the First Consul, and, that in case of the success of this conspiracy, he was to enter France.

The sitting having been opened, the president ordered the reporter to read all the evidences for and against the accused.

The reading being ended, the president ordered a guard to bring forward the accused, who was introduced before the commission free and unfettered.

He was asked his name, surname, age, place of nativity, and domicile.

He answered, his name was Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke of Enghien, 32 years of age, born at Chantilly near Paris, having left France ever since the 16th July, 1759.

After having gone through the interrogatories, heard the reporter sum up the evidence, and the defence of the accused, and the latter having declared he had nothing further to offer in his justification, the president requested to know if the members had any observations to make. On their replying in the negative, and before collecting their opinions, he ordered the accused to retire. The accused was conducted to prison by his escort; and the reporter, the secretary, and the citizens present retired at the invitation of the president. The commission deliberating with closed doors, the president put the question on the articles of accusation separately, beginning with the youngest in rank, the president giving his opinion last; and on each, the accused was unanimously declared guilty.

The president then put the question relative to the application of the punishment; and the votes being again collected, were declared in the following manner:

"The special military commission unanimously condemn to the punishment of death Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke d'Enghien, as a reparation for the crimes of acting as a spy, of holding correspondence with the enemies of the republic, and of an attempt against its internal and external safety."

Ordered, that the captain-reporter read the present judgment immediately to be condemned in the presence of the guard assembled under arms; and that a copy thereof be forwarded, in the usual manner, according to law, to the minister of war, the grand Judge, and the general in chief, governor of Paris.

Done and adjudged, at the same public sitting, the day, month, and year aforesaid; and the members of the commission, with the reporter and secretary, have signed the minutes.

(Signed) GUITON, &c. &c.

On Thursday last the trial of *Tho's. Logwood*, accused of a forgery, on the Bank of the United States, came before the Federal Court now sitting. After hearing of evidence and counsel on both sides, the Jury retired about five minutes, and returned a verdict of Guilty: but Mr. Randolph, one of Logwood's counsel, moved for an arrest of Judgment on the plea of an error in the Indictment.—As several other Indictments for similar charges have been levied against Logwood, we decline entering into particulars at present, until the whole be determined.

Mr. MAXEY, formerly president of the college in Providence (R. I.) and lately at the head of a seminary of learning in Georgia, is elected president of the South Carolina college established at Columbia.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

The brig Rolla, capt. Hanisen, arrived at this port yesterday from Bordeaux. She left there on the 1st of April, and was embargoed in the river until the 12th. Our papers by her are to the 30th of March, inclusive. They are almost entirely engrossed with accounts from the provincial towns of the arrestation of persons implicated in the late conspiracy; but preserve a profound silence respecting Moreau, Pichegru and the other leading characters. Of Moreau, we are only informed that citizens Chevau-Legarde and Bonnet are to be his official defenders.

The ministers of all the European powers at peace with the French Republic, have testified the indignation which their respective governments feel at the attempt which has been made to create new troubles in France, and thereby to disturb the tranquility of Europe.

The members of the military commission, instituted for the trial of the duke d'Enghein, have unanimously sentenced him to death, and their judgment was followed by immediate execution. The authentic copy of their proceedings on this subject is in our possession, and shall be translated for to-morrow's paper.

It has been proposed in the tribunate to unite all the civil laws into one code, under the title of *Code civil des Francais*.

The comptroller of the post-office at Strasburgh has been arrested.

The federalists of Delaware have agreed to support Nathaniel Mitchell, Esq. for governor—and James A. Bayard, Esq. for member of Congress. There is little doubt but they will be elected.

Louis XVIII.—In one of our latest European papers, we find the following particulars relative to Bonaparte's demand from the Prussian court on the subject of Louis XVIII.

A private letter from Berlin, dated March 10, says, "Citizen La Forest, the French minister at our court, received a courier from Paris on the 2d inst. and immediately went to the hotel of count Haugwitz, where he remained for nearly three hours, and soon afterwards Haugwitz demanded & obtained an audience of the king, & when it was over informed the French minister of his return, who, though it was late in the evening, called upon our minister again, and afterwards dispatched the courier back to Paris. The next day another French courier arrived, and had another conference with our minister, who had another audience of his sovereign, and afterwards conferred with the French minister, who again sent away the second courier within ten hours after his arrival. These transactions and this bustle caused many inquiries to be made in our diplomatic circles, and the rumours were as various as uncertain. Since that time, four more French couriers have arrived, and it is commonly believed that Bonaparte has demanded some severe measures with regard to Louis XVIII. who yet resides at Warsaw; and that our government has refused the demand. What it is, we know not; but report says, that Bonaparte has demanded, that Louis XVIII. should be given up as implicated in the late pretended conspiracy; whilst other reports say, that he has *only* required the inspection of the papers of the exiled monarch, and that he may be confined in some Prussian fortress, until a peace with England. This letter, tho' written in a cautious style, indicates both the pretensions of the usurper, and the opinion he has of the counsellors of his Prussian majesty, when he dares to insult a legal sovereign with a demand so humiliating, so contrary to the laws of humanity, of hospitality; a demand so pertinent and so cruel, which, if acquiesced in, would make one king the accomplice of a regicide in the murder of another. In better times when princes were less selfish, and their ministers less corrupt, such a demand would have been regarded as a declaration of war, and every crowned head would have armed in the defence of an unfortunate monarch, whom no man can reproach with a vice, whose virtues are as manifest as his misfortunes, and who, from our private but authentic information, we know was a stranger to the proceedings of Georges as well as of the plans of Pichegru, and of the sentiments of Moreau.

"We have seen persons who left Warsaw last month, and they positively assert that Louis XVIII. who resides there under the name of Count de Lille, seldom leaves his house, but when he goes to church sees no other company but his relatives, or those French noblemen who have united their destiny with his own and that he is chiefly occupied with domestic attention to his unfortunate niece, the Dutchess of Angouleme, the daughter of the royal martyr, Lous XVI. Even the Prussian generals, prejudiced as they are in favor of Bonaparte, pay that respect to the virtues of Louis XVIII. which they owe to his rank."

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Some notices having been lately taking in several prints of embarrassments having arisen in the adjustment of American claims under the convention of 1803 with France, we are enabled to state that some obstacles to a final liquidation of them exist from the various constructions given to that instrument. We can, however, assure the public that measures have been taken with a view to such an understanding between the two governments, as, while the immediate convenience of the claimants is attended to in a reasonable degree, may tend ultimately to secure equal justice to every claim not foreclosed by the former convention of 1800, and that no payment of claims liquidated by the commissioners has yet been actually made.

OFFICIAL.

To RICHARD V. MORRIS, *Esq. New York.*

Navy Department,
May 16, 1804.

SIR,

With my letter to you of the 2d inst. I transmitted to you a copy of the opinion of the court appointed to enquire into your conduct as commanding officer of the late squadron of armed vessels of the United States, in the Mediterranean.—This opinion having satisfied the President that it is not the public interest that you should be longer continued in command in the navy of the United States, I have it in charge from him to inform you, that he has revoked your commission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT SMITH.

The following abstract from the proceedings of the court in the case of Commodore Morris, sets forth the opinion referred to in the above letter.

FRIDAY, 13th April, 1804.

PRESENT,—

The same members of the court, as before; and the Judge Advocate.

The court was cleared, and proceeded to form and pronounce their opinion, as follows; viz.

This court having carefully examined, and deliberately weighed the evidence produced, and all that was alledged by capt Richard V. Morris in explanation or in vindication of his conduct, *DO REPORT*, as their *OPINION*, that the said Captain Morris did not conduct himself, in his command of the Mediterranean squadron, with the diligence or activity necessary to execute the important duties of his station; but that he is censurable for his inactive and dilatory conduct of the squadron under his command, in these instances; viz.

1. In remaining with, and detaining his squadron at Malta, without necessity, or any adequate object, as answerable to the length of his stay and detention aforesaid; that is to say, from the fifth to the thirtieth day of January 1803; also from the eleventh to the nineteenth day of February 1803; —and also from the first to the twenty first day of May 1803.

2. In carrying his whole squadron on the 19th day of February 1803, from Malta to Tunis Bay, and thence down to Gibraltar, and not returning with or sending back any part of his squadron till the month of May following; having in the mean time, no part of his squadron on the station, aloft, to cruise off the coast of Tripoli, or otherwise protect our commerce in that quarter, as occasion might serve.

3. In remaining with and detaining his squadron at Gibraltar, without necessity or any adequate object, till too late a period in the spring of the year 1803; that is to say, from the twenty third day of March, to the eleventh day of April 1803.

4. In not proceeding with, or sending any part of his squadron (after the one unsuccessful attempt in the month of January 1803,) to the coast of Tripoli, till he sent Capt. Rodgers, from Malta, with the frigate John Adams alone, on the 5th May 1803; who arrived with his frigate before Tripoli on the 8th may following.

5. In not going sooner than the 22d May 1803, to the coast of Tripoli.

6. In quitting the Blockade of Tripoli, on the 10th June, 1803, in the frigate New-York, accompanied by the schooner Enterprize,—without necessity or any adequate object,—and never afterwards appearing on the coast of Tripoli.

7. In raising the Blockade of Tripoli, on the 26th day of June, 1803, and carrying the whole squadron from Malta, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, &c. without necessity or any adequate object,—and never afterwards sending any part of the squadron to the coast of Tripoli.

And this court do further report, that as to the period that the Mediterranean squadron was under the command of captain Morris from the 25th May, 1802, when he first arrived in the Mediterranean to the 5th January, 1803, when he was joined at Malta by capt. James Barron, with the frigate New-York, and by capt. John Rodgers, with the frigate John Adams, there are no facts disclosed by the evidence, sufficiently clear and explicit, whereon to ground any censure of the conduct of capt. Morris, in his command aforesaid, or whereon to form any specific opinion sufficiently satisfactory to the judgment and conscience of this court:—Wherefore they have limited the expression of their opinion to such periods of his commaund, and to such parts of his conduct, as they could, from the evidence, fairly and clearly pass an opinion upon.

Given under our hands this thirteenth day of April, 1804.

SAMUEL BARRON, *President,*
HUGH G. CAMPBELL,
JOHN CASSIN.

FOR SALE,

A VERY likely Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, brought up to house business.—For terms apply to THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

Richmond, 24th May, 1804.

☞ In the advertisement of Mr. Jas. Strange, which will be found in the third column of the first page of this day's Gazette, for "Monday," read "*Wednesday* the 30th day of this present month," &c.

P. Judson & D. J. Burr,

Have entered into Partnership under the firm of

JUDSON & BURR,

And have at their Store, two doors above the Eagle Tavern, a general assortment of

HATS and SHOES—and a few fashionable SUWARROW BOOTS.

Also, on consignment, and for sale low for Cash or Produce,

1 trunk superfine Prints and blue Nankeens.
5 cases men's platted Hats.
53 Matrasses, assorted.
2 tons Iron—best country refined.
Men's Bootees—Men's and boys course Shoes.

Richmond, 21st May, 1804. law3w.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Phillips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,
JOHN COX, C. H. C.

☞ Any gentleman wishing to appropriate Cash or Negroes, to the amount of fifteen hundred or two thousand Dollars, to the purchase of Land, may hear of, and see, a bargain, by applying to the subscriber, near Holland Creek Church.

THOMAS WASH.

Louisa county, May 22, 1804. law3wp.

Will be Sold,

At Charlottesville, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 5th day of June next, for READY MONEY,

A Negro WOMAN & CHILD,

MADE over in trust to me by *Hopkins Lewis*, for securing the payment of a debt mentioned in the Deed of Trust.

WALTER LEAK, Trustee.

Albemarle, May 24, 1804. 4t3t.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

			Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1	do.		10,000
1	do.		5,000
5	do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of 500 ——	3,000
10	do.	of 200 ——	2,000
20	do.	of 100 ——	2,000
100	do.	of 50 ——	5,000
250	do.	of 30 ——	7,500
420	do.	of 25 ——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20 ——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,		250
1	do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,		150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.		
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,		150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to appropriate 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Pace, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 3, 1804.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Weltham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

A CARD.

THE rational amusement, and the utility derivable from well conducted Magazines, will hardly be controverted. Accordingly there are few countries in which they are not numerous and well received.—And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct when he says, that NOT ONE is published in the respectable and scientific state of Virginia.

He designs to publish a MAGAZINE, principally if not altogether, of a Literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support from his Fellow Citizens; in which case, he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons and somewhat advantageous to himself. The prospectus of the work will, in a short time be published.

JOHN DIXON.

Richmond, May 3d, 1804.

For Sale,

That Valuable Estate,

Lying in the county of Gloucester, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, situated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheese-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-House, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-House, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extensive Kitchen Garden well supplied with every thing useful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the most choice selections. The soil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The site on which the house stands is acknowledged to be one of the most healthy situations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a situation not distant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Also for sale, a valuable Grist Mill, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester court-house, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cheft. I deem it unnecessary to particularise all the advantages of this Mill situation, as the person wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

James Baytop.

Glo'ster county, April 20, 1804. 4w

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 3, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th *April*, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Christopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Christopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court-House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——————, do hereby empower ——————, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most adviseble.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12*f.*

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jamefon and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cause, in which the bill is taken for confessed against the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, answer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unless the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and sixty nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with interest thereapon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the costs expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting this suit, the defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under George Crymes, deceased, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro slaves, and the increase of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforesaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, of the other part; and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Petersburg, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the land and slaves with the increase of the female, in the said indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of sale, pay unto the plaintiffs their said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reserved to the defendants to shew cause against this decree in the term next after service thereof.

Plaintiff's costs, cl'k and sh'ff's fees and tax, $ 21 42
and fee, 16 66

A Copy—Teste,

P. Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, the court adjudgeth, and so directeth, that a publication of the decree pronounced in this cause the thirtieth day of September last, for eight weeks successively in one of the Richmond newspapers, be considered as the service of the said decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.